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LONDON CONFERENCE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PLEAS
OUTLOOK FAR MORE HOPEFUL

Invitation To Germans Imminent
(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 31.
Reuter's Agency announces that the Committee of the Conference has just adopted the French formula. The British demand was withdrawn.
The British and French delegates situated each other.
One delegate said to Reuter's representative: "The great difficulty of the Conference now over." If the report of number Three on deliveries in kind and cash transfers favourable, the Conference may be regarded as far as the Allies are concerned, and invitation to the Germans may be regarded as imminent. The views of the bankers, of course, still awaited.

FIRST PART ONLY.

It appears that only the first part of the French formula, as regards arbitration, has been adopted. The second part, dealing with plan of military evacuation of the Ruhr, is still under consideration. Germany pays her debts, has not been considered.

THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION.
An official communiqué states that the Reparations Commission henceforth officially sit in London to deal with questions out of the Dawes' report. Another communiqué, announcing the agreement of the First Committee, declares the effectiveness of the agreement depends on the successful conclusion of the Third Committee, now considering parts of the French proposal. It adds that parts of the Third Committee reaching agreement, appear hopeful. It should be noted Third Committee is not dealing with the question of the Ruhr, mentioned earlier, which is side the scope of the present Conference, will be discussed jointly with the Germans.

HOME CRICKET.

SOUTH AFRICANS v. SUSSEX.

INTERESTING STATE OF ME.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 31.
The weather was cloudy at Eton to-day, when the match between the South Africans and Sussex was resumed, before a good audience.
In their 1st innings the South Africans scored 277, Nourse making 73 and Hands 60 out. Sussex, at their first attempt, 234, Bowley scoring 106 and Young 53. Blackberg obtained 5 wickets for 102.

Going in a second time, the 11th Africans scored 42 for the loss of one wicket.

OTHER MATCHES.

At Lords, Rugby School beat Marlborough College by 3 wickets. Marlborough scored 131, to which Rugby replied with 155. Marlborough only reached 109 at the second attack, and Rugby then scored 137 for the loss of 7 wickets.

At Nottingham, the home team scored a nine wickets victory against Leicester. The visitors made 121 (Richmond 4 for 25) and 94 (Richmond 5 for 80). Notts made 264 (Gibb Gunn 95) and 54 for the loss of one wicket.

At Taunton, Warwickshire defeated Somerset by four wickets. The home side made 99 (Howell 5 for 36) and 97 (Howell 9 for 3). Warwickshire scored 137 (White 6 for 29) and 110 for the loss of six wickets (White 5 for 33).

INDIA.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

WILL STAND NO SENSE.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 31.
A clear statement of Government's policy in India was made by Lord Chelmsford (First Lord of Admiralty) in the House of Lords.

Reading Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's letter of January last to a Hindu paper in Madras, pleading for reason and goodwill between India and Great Britain and declaring that no party in Britain will be cowed by threats of force or policies designed to bring the Government to a standstill, and if any Indian section imagine otherwise events will sadly disappoint them," he said it was the embodiment of Government's present policy.

Lord Chelmsford added that full discretion would be left to the Government of India to enforce the law. The British Government would support the Government of India in any action they felt it necessary to take to quell any revolutionary movement.

AUSTRALIAN BUDGET.

INCOME-TAX REDUCTIONS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Melbourne, July 31.
The Federal Treasurer, in his Budget, announced income-tax reductions totalling £2,000,000. He said that in addition to the two 10,000 ton cruisers under the Defence Equipment Bill, the Government contemplated building two modern sea-going submarines and increasing the air force by four units.

IRISH PROBLEM.

BOUNDARY CLAUSE DECISION.
DIFFICULTY OF INTERPRETATION.

Grave View Taken.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 31.
Asked in the House of Commons whether Government had conferred this morning with the British signatories to the Irish Treaty, subject to the boundary clause, and whether any decision had been taken, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, replied that difficulty having arisen in connection with the interpretation of clause 12, he thought it advisable to seek the counsel of the leaders of the parties signatories to the Treaty. No decisions had been taken.

Asked whether the question would be adjourned to the Autumn session; and, if so, whether he was aware of the feeling throughout Ireland that the Government was not serious in pressing forward this case of the Irish Treaty, Mr. MacDonald replied that there was still a week before the House rose. He promised a statement to-morrow.

Reuter's Agency understands that Government intends to adjourn next week-end until October, therefore it will be impossible to pass a special Irish Bill to meet the difficulty as suggested in some quarters.

GRAVE VIEW TAKEN.

A grave view is taken in political circles at Mr. MacDonald's announcement that no decision was reached at to-day's conference on the Irish boundary question. There is talk of the possibility of a General Election in the event of the Conservatives in the House of Commons opposing the Lords rejecting the Government Bill to implement the Treaty, following the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that fresh legislation is necessary to constitute a boundary commission.

[Note: The trouble has arisen out of the reported decision of the Privy Council that the boundary Commission cannot be legally constituted without a representative of Ulster, who must be appointed by the North of Ireland Government. It is thought in Parliamentary circles that legislation must be introduced to deal with the question of the solution of which President Cosgrave is pressing. As it is impossible to pass such a Bill before the recess unless unanimity is previously secured, the Cabinet has decided to call a round-table conference of the party leaders and the British signatories to the Irish Treaty.—Ed. "China Mail"]

SINGAPORE BASE.

CONSERVATIVES FAVOUR IT.

ATTEMPT TO REVERSE DECISION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 31.
The Conservatives have again attempted to reverse the Singapore decision. Lieut.-Colonel L. C. M. S. Amery, in the House of Commons, moving the reduction of the naval vote as a protest to the naval programme, urged a comprehensive scheme of replacement and the reversal of the decision as regards Singapore, the importance of which, he said, did not lay in the Pacific, but in the Indian Ocean which it would effectively cover from outside invasion. Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy thought the Government was absolutely right and believed there was a liberal and democratic movement in Japan which would respond to the invitation of a disarmament Conference.

DOMINIONS' HELP URGED.

Commander Balfour expressed the opinion that if we were to bear this burden of armaments, the Dominions ought to help us.

Mr. C. G. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, said the Premier was fully occupied with other matters, but soon it would be possible for every step to be taken to convene an International Conference. In the meantime we would maintain what was considered the right margin of safety without doing anything which might be considered provocative. Colonel Amery's motion was defeated by 226/182.

Mr. Ammon said that all the Washington signatories had abided by their agreement. Nobody had made a greater reduction than Britain. He saw no reason for revision of the Singapore scheme and denied there was a strong feeling in Australia where there was a division of opinion on the matter. He pointed out that in view of the distance between Australia and Japan, it was not so easy for the latter to wreak her will on Australia as might be thought. He said Singapore gave Mr. MacDonald something to bargain with and falling satisfactory decision we regretfully should have to establish a base there.

WHEREABOUTS OF MACLAREN.

BELIEVED DELAYED BY FOG.

(Reuter's American Service.)

New York, July 31.
Repeated efforts by wireless to obtain information of the British fliers, under Squadron Leader MacLaren, have failed since the fliers reached Petropavlovsk on July 24.

It is believed that they have been delayed by wind or fog and may be unable to land at the store-post at Nazan. In which case, they may have been forced to continue their flight to Alaska Island.

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Through the Look Glass-



Does it matter where my body
is to be? said the Knight as
he stepped out by the feet.
He goes on working just the same
in his head downwards. I am
I keep on inventing things.
The good thing I ever did, he went
on, was to originate the idea of smoking a
cigarette between the soup and the fish.
The good thing to invent, certainly,
is what else did you invent?
Between the fish and
the pudding, the Knight, and
therein again between the
cups and the pudding. "In fact,"
he said, "I invent an excuse for
smoking Three Castles whenever I can."

"Three
Castles"
CIGARETTES

FAMOUS WILLS.

SEQUEL TO A VISIT TO
SOMERSET HOUSE.

Somerset House is not a show
place, and very few people, except
officials, have seen the beautiful
decorated rooms where the Royal
Society had their first home. Nor
are the rich treasures of the records
ever exhibited to tourists.

The visit on a recent afternoon
of a party from overseas—one of a
series of visits to historical London
places arranged in aid of King
Edward's Hospital Fund—gave an
unusual opportunity for exploring
the wonders behind Sir William
Chambers's imposing facade. Nor-
mally the visitors to Somerset House
are the people who pay a shilling
to look up the records of births,
marriages, or deaths, and sit in a
dingy little room while the entry
they want is found for them in the
enormous vaults that contain
150,000,000 names. Or they may
penetrate to still dingier rooms,
where wills and lists of share-
holders can be inspected.

In the Probate Registry the
party was shown the wills of
famous men. The great treasure
among these is, of course, the will
of Shakespeare. It is possible to
see this will, like any common
man's will, by paying a shilling,
but fortunately, perhaps, for the
peace for the department, this fact
is not generally known. Shakes-
peare's will, a broad sheet of
yellowed paper, written over with
the decisive writing of the Strat-
ford notary, is kept under glass.
Decisive as it is, the engraving is
indecipherable now; but one can
make out the famous clause:

Item. I give unto my wife my
second best bed with the furniture.
The signature is nearly worn
away by the fingers of
centuries of investigators, but it is
boldly written by Shakespeare and
still unmistakable.

Nelson's will.
The interesting thing about
Nelson's will is the codicil which
was found a year after his death in
a sort of log-book bound in Russian
leather, in which, along with day
by day records of his last days at
sea, comes the prayer written on
October 21, 1805, before Trafalgar:
"May the great God whom I
worship grant to my country, and
for the benefit of Europe in general,
a great and glorious victory,
and may no misconduct in any one
tarnish it, and may humanity after
the victory be the predominant feature
of the British fleet."

instant, which may be read
with success, and being de-
settling my family affairs.
Gladstone wrote his will
in a little notebook with an
back. Dr. Johnson's will is
is full of character. The will
will at Somerset House is of
1478, but the series is not con-
until after 1838. One of
curiosities is a plague will,
was disinfecting by being put
bottle of spirit. There is a
will which was found in a tin
in a wreck, the will of one of
Earls of Scarborough, which
found hidden in the leg of a
and many other curiosities, in-
ing a will written in shorthand
a special kind, the testator has
left the key behind him.

WILLS OF THE GREAT WAR.

The wills of soldiers and sailors
in the Great War are a class
themselves. One is the photo-
graph of a girl with the words
written on it. "All to her,"
was proved from the handwriting
and a will which a sailor who was
killed in the Battle of Jutland had
engraved on the back of his iden-
tification disc, and which was legally
proved.

Under the guidance of the
Assistant Registrar-General, Mr.
W. L. Rind, the party explored the
offices of the Registrar of Births,
Deaths, and Marriages. Mr. Rind
gave an interesting lecture on the
history of Somerset House in his
office, which is the very beautiful
room originally the library of the
Royal Society. This room, with
its fine proportions and its ex-
quisite classical decoration, was
the work of the Italian artist
Cipriani. Here Herschell an-
nounced his discovery of the planet
Uranus, and great scientists of the
late eighteenth century met here
until the Royal Society moved to
Burlington House.

Adjoining this is the old council
room of the Royal Society, with
another very beautiful ceiling, but
the gem of Somerset House is the
Council Chamber of the Royal
Academy, with a wonderful ceiling
designed by Cipriani, which many
connoisseurs hold to be the finest
ceiling in London, if not in Eng-
land. The paintings that once
filled the panels of the ceiling by
Benjamin West and Angelica
Kauffman have gone, but without
them the ceiling is a revelation of
delicacy of design and modelling.
It was rather sad to see this range
of fine rooms, which were planned
and lavishly decorated for the
learned societies about 1780, now
crowded with desks and the fine
official cupboards full of records.

Their Second Summer the
Elderest

"Catching and not weather makes their
second summer a trying time for little
ones. Summer disorder of stomach and
bowels and infantile cholera may be
quickly controlled and suffering relieved
by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy. Easy to take in a little sweet-
ened water. Always relieves. For sale
everywhere.

FORMER KAISER.

HOW HE INTERFERED
AT MANILA.

The 15th volume of documents
from the archives of the German
Foreign Office, just published in
Berlin under the title, "Die
Grosse Politik der Europäischen
Kabinette: 1871-1914," throws a
good deal of new light upon
William II's attempts to obtain a
naval base in the Philippines during
the war of 1898 between the
United States and Spain.

The world has often been
assured that there was no such
wishes on his part. But the
German Consul in Manila pro-
fessionally, after throwing off
Spanish rule, to "offer the throne
to a German prince." And Prince
Henry of Prussia, it appears,
reported from Hongkong on May
11, 1898, that "the inhabitants (of
the Philippines) would gladly
place themselves under the
protection of some other European
power (other than Spain) and
could especially prefer Germany."

As the result of this and of the
aiser's craving for coaling
stations, Admiral Diedrichs, with a
German squadron, was sent to
Manila to report. The German
Foreign Secretary telegraphed to
German Ambassador in the
United States on July 1, 1898:
His Majesty the Kaiser regards
as a chief aim of German policy
neglect no opportunity that
offers itself as the result of the
Spanish-American conflict of
serving a naval base in Eastern
Asia. His Majesty follows atten-
tively all events that are likely to
affect favourably or unfavourably
the attainment of this aim.

German Government went
so far as to tell the American
Ambassador in Berlin that Ger-
man desired Samoa "as com-
pensation for Hawaii" (which the
United States was annexing), the
Caroline Islands "as satisfaction
for national sensitiveness after
the events of 1898" (when she
tried to obtain them), and, further,
"the acquisition of one or two
bases in the Philippines or the
Sulu Archipelago" (near the
Philippines). The American Am-
bassador was not very hostile, but
it is not surprising to read in a
subsequent report that the Ameri-
can Government showed a "frosty
and reserved attitude."

Meantime, at Manila there was
trouble between the American
Admiral Dewey and the German
Admiral Diedrichs. Dewey,
indeed, told the German Flag-
Lieutenant Hintze: "I shall stop
each vessel whatever may be her
colours! And if she does not stop
I shall fire at her! And that means
war—no you know, sir! And I tell
you, if Germany wants war, all
right, we are ready. With the
English I have not the slightest
difficulty."

Diedrichs's difficulties seem to
have been due to the Kaiser's
mischievous meddlingness, of
which this volume contains many
examples.

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For further particulars apply to M. A. VAZ, Manager.

SOUTH CHINA RESTAURANT
CO., LTD.CHINA BUILDING,
8th FLOOR.

NOW OPEN.

The Finest Restaurant in Town
For Chinese Chow.Afternoon Tea With The Finest Chinese
Pastries also Supplied.Cold Drinks of Every Description
Obtainable At All Times.

Clubs Supplied At Short Notice.

Telephone C. 4632.

OPEN DAILY FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT.

THE HONGKONG GARAGE CO.

15 & 17, Queen's Road East (Opposite Daibutsu's)

NEW CARS FOR SALE & HIRE

Telephone C. 4006.

Expert Repairs, Painters and Overhaulers.
Cushion and Seat-Cover Manufacturers.

Top Rebuilders

Prompt Service at Moderate Prices.

Tires and Accessories for Sale.

Managing Director, C. L. PUN.

J. H. TANG,
Secretary.

COMBINATION FILM SALES

DISTRIBUTORS OF
HIGH GRADE PHOTOPLAYS.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

No. 2, Queen's Road Central (Top Floor)
HONGKONG.

D. M. ADDIES.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Entrances, Elec-
tric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European
Baths and Laundry Facilities, Hot and Cold
Water System throughout. Best of Food and
Service.
Tel. Central 27. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA
2, WITCHHILL, Manager."

M A S S A G E

Mr. SHIMIDZU
Mrs. HONDA
No. 24, Wyndham Street.

G. FALCONER & CO. (HONGKONG) LTD

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

UNION BUILDING (OPPOSITE G.R.O.)

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

LONG HING & CO. PHOTO SUPPLIES.

Developing & Printing a SPECIALITY.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PIANOS for SALE or Hire

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.

Tel. 2127.

84A, Wanchai Road

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

Issue of 49,000 Shares of the Nominal Value of \$10 each, (\$5 paid up)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3rd Call of \$2.50 per Share on each of the 49,000 shares allotted on the 19th day of May 1923, has been made by the Company, and that such call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of August 1924. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to 14th August 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. H. ROWE, Managing Director.

Dated this 19th day of July 1924.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for Round Trips during the months of July to September, from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return, calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the upward and downward voyage, by the Company's new, fast, well appointed steamer "Hai Ning" at the reduced rate of \$80 for the round voyage, including Meals while the steamer is in port.

These Special Tickets will be available for return only by this steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following sailing from Foochow.

Duration of stay at Foochow 48 hours. The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m. arriving at daylight on her return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pagoda Anchorage to Foochow City, if required.

For further particulars and dates of sailing Apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers, DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD. Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

NOTICE.

THE Kailan Mining Administration is prepared to lease at Chingwangtso attractive sites for erection of Summer Bungalows. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 30th July, 1924.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from July 28th, 1924, our offices will be located at Asiatic Building, 2nd floor.

ODELL & COMPANY, Stock, Share & General Brokers, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1924.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1924.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1924.

Easy! Quick! "Gets-It" for Corns

Everybody everywhere needs to know what makes corns, blisters, and other foot troubles disappear.



TANG YUK, Designer, the late HEE YUNG, 14, D'Almeida Street, TERMS VERY MODERATE Consultation Free

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of seventy five cents per share has been declared and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the offices of the Company.

The Share Registers of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 6th August, to Tuesday, 19th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, W. M. ROBERTS, Secretary, Hongkong, 21st July, 1924.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the financial year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be payable on MONDAY, the 18th August 1924.

as to SIXTY (60) Cents per share on the OLD SHARES, and as to FIFTEEN (15) Cents per share on the NEW SHARES (1924 ISSUE), UPON WHICH \$5 PER SHARE WAS PAID ON THE 31st MARCH, 1924.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 18th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, PERCY H. SUCKLING, Secretary, Hongkong, 24th July, 1924.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the financial year ending on the 31st December 1924, and will be paid on FRIDAY the 29th August 1924, as to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per share on the Old Shares (Fully paid), Thirty-three Cents (\$0.33) per share on Bonus Shares (Fully paid) Nos. 171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents (\$0.06) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$2.50 per Share was paid up on the 15th March, 1924.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to 29th August (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board, SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1924.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF ARTHUR RYLANDS LOWE of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Chartered Accountant deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an Order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above estate to the 31st day of August, 1924. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1924. DEACONS, Solicitors for the Executor, 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

TUNG SANG

TAILOR

11A Peel Street

同生上等洋服店 卑利街壹壹號A

EXPERT FITTERS HIGH CLASS TAILORING SERVICE.

MRS. MOTONO ELECTRIC MASSAGE 31a, Wyndham St., 2nd Floor.

HEE HING & CO. TAILORS, 30a, Pottinger Street. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors, Dressers and Outfitters, Suits made to order.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID. Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET—Ellenbud Villas Apply E. T. H. Bunje c/o H. M. H. Nemazee, Prince's Building.

FOR

FRENCH TUITION

Write to G. MOUSSON c/o "China Mail" office.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1924, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1896, with the option of renewal as a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot	Area	Boundaries	Remarks
1	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.
2	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.
3	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.
4	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.
5	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.
6	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.
7	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.
8	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.
9	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.
10	1.5000	North by the Shamshui River, South by the Shamshui River, East by the Shamshui River, West by the Shamshui River.	As per site plan.

If You Suffer After Eating

take two or three tablets of Bismag with a sip of water. This quickly, surely and safely neutralises the harmful acid, stops the food fermentation, and gives your stomach a chance to proceed with its work in a painless normal manner. Thousands of people know from their own experience that Bismag is the only thing that helps them—that it's the only thing that enables them to eat heartily and enjoy the good things of life without worrying about after-effects. Bismag cost little at chemist's, and they are so simple in effect that doctors and hospitals all over the world prescribe them and prescribe them. Bismag will rid you of all trace of stomach pain and weakness and will enable you to eat hearty meals of the things you like without fear of consequent discomfort.

Be sure to see the oval 'BISMAG' trade mark on the wrapper when buying. Tablets cost little at chemist's, and they are so simple in effect that doctors and hospitals all over the world prescribe them and prescribe them. Bismag will rid you of all trace of stomach pain and weakness and will enable you to eat hearty meals of the things you like without fear of consequent discomfort.

See it on every Package

WING HING TAILOR PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. Specially Selected Women Suits Just Arrived. Orders executed at Shortest notice. Price lowest. 64, Queen's Rd. Ctl. Hongkong. Telephone 1417.

DRIP FILTER WITH ICE CHAMBER. Price \$80.00 each. LEE KEE 21, Wellington St.

HOOTS AND SHOUTS



ROYAL & CO. No. 1, D'Almeida Street

WEEK NEWS.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

The King and Queen gave their first party of the season at Buckingham Palace, when several thousand guests attended.

Class students started to sing "Red Flag" when the honours conferred upon Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but they were diverted by the organist to the college hymns.

Allegations of undue influence by a man Catholic priest were made an action in the Probate Division with regard to three wills of M. Louise Beaud, widow of M. Louis Beaud, St. Leonard-on-Sen, died at the age of 73.

A feature of a "Royal Academy" of Advertising Art will be on view at the British Empire Exhibition will be "Po Street"—a roadway 240ft. long, either side of which will be buildings showing the finest productions of British posters.

In of war necessity, the Naval Savings movement, Mr. A. Amberlain said at a Mansion House meeting, had now become a necessity of peace, and he suggested that there might be room for further organisations of a somewhat different type, to bring new men and new money.

Under the new United States migration law, Mr. Poinsoy, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated, the quota of immigrants from Great Britain, Ireland, and the Irish Free State will be 62,658—a reduction of about 15,000.

Damages to the amount of \$250 are awarded to Miss Flora Bay, of Teviot-street, Poplar, against her former mistress, Mrs. of Teviot-street, Poplar, experience that Bismag is the only thing that helps them—that it's the only thing that enables them to eat heartily and enjoy the good things of life without worrying about after-effects. Bismag cost little at chemist's, and they are so simple in effect that doctors and hospitals all over the world prescribe them and prescribe them. Bismag will rid you of all trace of stomach pain and weakness and will enable you to eat hearty meals of the things you like without fear of consequent discomfort.

Lord Ruglan having interrogated the Government as to their policy with regard to Egypt and the Sudan, Viscount Grey urged that we must insist that the Canal should be held under the British and that the question of the Sudan was a matter entirely between the Imperial Government and the Sudanese. Lord Parmoor, replying, said the Government were not going to announce the Sudan in any sense whatever, and no change in its constitution would be carried through without the authority of Parliament.

The Earl of Selborne asked as to the accuracy of the statement that a Minister representing the Irish Free State would shortly be appointed to Washington, and Lord Arnold replied that the matter had been submitted to the United States Government. The appointment naturally followed from the terms of the Treaty. Lord Parmoor contended that the appointment would strengthen the friendly relations existing between the United States and Great Britain, and would not affect the diplomatic unity of the British Empire.

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILDREN Against Hot Weather Ailments By Keeping Baby's Own Tablets In Your Home. It is foolish to give medicine to children who do not need it. But neglect is dangerous when the little ones show signs of sickness, especially during the hot months, for what appears to be a slight indisposition may rapidly develop into serious or even fatal illness at this time of year. Most of the ailments of infants and young children arise from disordered stomach and bowels. It is by gently yet efficiently cleansing the bowels and sweetening the stomach that Baby's Own Tablets ward off attacks of cholera, infantile diarrhoea and dysentery, relieve colic, indigestion, cramp and colds, reduce fever. They also alleviate the pains of teething, expel worms, soothe the nerves and quickly bring peaceful sound health-restoring sleep in a perfectly natural way. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed free from opiate and narcotic, and can do nothing but good to even the youngest infant. Of chemists, or post free, 6d each the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kingston Road, Shanghai.

PRINCE AND PLATES.

LOOKING FOR THE MAKER'S NAME.

Flowers and sunshine graced every mile of his way as the Prince of Wales continued his wonderfully popular journey through the crowded, lavishly decorated streets of the pottery borough.

His travels took him into each of the six federated townships, and every place he passed through vied with its neighbour in doing him honour.

The first halt was at Stoke. As the Prince's car left the town a young woman cleverly tossed a handful of roses on to the Prince's knees. That was the symbol for the day. Elsewhere, roses, pansies, and irises were showered upon him.

The next stop was at Longton, where the Prince spoke to Corp. E. A. Egerton, who wore his V.C. at Passchendaele, and to Sergt. Doughty, who was wounded in France the Prince dismounted from his horse and lent it to the wounded soldier to ride to the casualty station.

There was a brief visit to the china works of John Aynsley and Sons, and then on to Fenton, where the Prince placed an enormous emblem in red and was mobbed by the jubilant children, who broke through the ranks of teachers and police at the foot of the cenotaph.

The Prince had a few kindly words for five fatherless little girls, who wore their fathers' war medals upon their pinafores.

Luncheon in Stoke King's Hall as the guest of the North Staffs Chamber of Commerce and the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation, was a most agreeable interval. Sir Francis Joseph, who presided, referred to the Prince as the "ambassador of Empire trade" and "the busiest man in the country—that most effective hustler of modern times."

The Prince showed his appreciation by remarking: "I hope I shall have the opportunity of coming to see you all again." He also said he was now so well versed in the industry that he had fallen into the habit, when handing a plate, of turning it over to see whose make it was. (Laughter.)

On the afternoon journey through Hanley and Cobridge to Burslem, chocolates and cigarettes, miniature black cats and fluffy chicks landed in the Prince's car.

Will Relieve Mother's Fears

A panic of fear seizes mother when sudden and severe cramps, agonizing intestinal pains and wasting diarrhoea strike some one of the family. Keep "Bismag" in the home and a diarrhoea remedy need cause neither fear nor alarm. It cures pain almost instantly. Sold every where.



Glorious Health follows in the Path of SANATOGEN

There are thousands upon thousands of healthy people who owe all their glorious health of body and nerves solely to the regular use of Sanatogen. It contains, in an easily digested form, every restorative element needed to make good worn out nerve cells and body tissues.

When beset by weakness of nerves and body, then is the time to take Sanatogen, before the undermined constitution becomes an easy prey to dysentery, malaria, typhoid fever or some other serious ailment.

Mr. Harry de Windt, the famous traveller, writes:—"I have derived enormous benefit from taking a short course of Sanatogen. In a few short weeks it made a new man of me, physically and mentally."

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, says:—"To maintain health and vigour in hot climates a man must pay very careful attention to the problem of diet. He recommends Sanatogen as an ideal nerve food which precisely responds to the requirements of diet in the tropics."

Of all Chemists and Stores.

Manufactured by A. WULFING & CO.

SANATOGEN The True Tonic Food

THE EASTERN GARAGE CO., 35, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. Best cars for hire and sale, clean place for storing cars and repairs of Motor Cycles undertaken. EXPERT DRIVERS. MODERATE CHARGES. INDIAN TRADING CO., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS. GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 18, ICE HOUSE STREET.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC

Copy of advertisement in the local newspapers:—



IT POURS OUT USE MILKMAID NATURAL MILK REQUIRES NO BOILING BECAUSE IT'S STERILISED IN THE TIN. MILKMAID MEANS STERILISED SAFETY NATURAL MILK MICROBES

TYPHOID FEVER. OWING TO the above mentioned disease being unusually prevalent in the Colony at present the Public is advised to boil all drinking water and milk before use. W. W. PEARSE, Medical Officer of Health, Hongkong, 21st July, 1924. (The italics are our own.)

PREVENT DISEASE!

Disinfect with
Watson's

Hygienol

A powerful disinfectant
germicide and deodorantPrice per pint 70 cts.
gallon \$3.00A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.Powell Ltd.
12 Des Voeux Rd. C.OUR SUMMER
SALE

NOW PROCEEDING

BARGAINS

Women's and Children's Wear.

Dress Materials, Shoes.

Men's Wear.

Soft Furnishings.

HOO CHEONG WO & CO.,

Established 1864. 51-53, Connaught Road Central.
Shipchangers, Hardware Merchants and General Storekeepers.
Tel. Central 531.
for ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE AND STORES.USE COLGATE'S SOAP AND
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM.SOLE AGENTS:
The Hongkong Trading Co. Ltd.
HONGKONG.

Tortoise-Shell Frames For Reading Glasses.



N. LAZARUS.

Hongkong's Only European
Optician.

BIRTHS.

MATSON.—On July 24, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, the wife of Frank Matson, a daughter.

WHITE.—On July 23, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Aug. V. White, a son.

KENNEDY.—On July 23, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, a daughter.

DEATH.

FREDERICK.—On July 30, at Bangkok, Hjorth Nils Frederick, (Captain of the s.s. "Drufar.")

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1924.

"A TISSUE OF LIBELS."

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak deserves the community's thanks for the outspoken resolution he introduced into the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon indicating the Colony's honour.

The resolution itself was so forcefully phrased that further comment seems hardly necessary. Certainly along with the Unofficial Members the whole community will welcome any inquiry which may possibly improve the conditions of life in the Colonial possessions and uphold the good name of the British Empire. Hongkong has no cause to fear the result of any impartial inquiry, for as the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster said, the city is clean, socially and morally, despite the fact that it is "one of the largest ports in the world, a garrison town, a naval station and the abiding place, temporarily or permanently, of an enormous number of people of all sorts and conditions, and of every race and tongue." And it is this fact that we do not fear any impartial inquiry into our social standards that gives weight to our protest against the methods that have been adopted to traduce our good name. Mr. Holyoak cited one biting example of these methods and it goes without saying that dozens more could easily

be adduced. The Hon. H. W. Bird put his finger on the source of the trouble when he said it would seem no matter how irresponsible a person might be, he or she had only to say something derogatory about a place for notice to be taken of the statements without any attempt being made to find out whether such statements were true or not. Unfortunately we cannot altogether agree with the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall that these statements should "escape the reproach that they are malicious. Mr. Kotewall fully associated himself with the protest, and even if we were to concede that the libels have been actuated by excessive zeal, as he is inclined to believe, what word could we use for their results but mischievous or malicious, since they are undeniably, in the words of the resolution, misleading and exaggerated? Were it not that in this sense alone the libels have been malicious the Colony might have had nothing more to say, having no reason to fear the results of an impartial inquiry. It is only when, as Mr. Holyoak said, our name has been unnecessarily and unjustly fouled, that we feel it time to express our keen resentment, since silence might easily convey an appearance of guilt that could militate against our welfare during the inquiry and possibly have results little less disastrous than those which have already overtaken Singapore and Manila through uninformed and mischievous meddling. Therefore it is to be hoped Mr. Bird's emphatic reasonable suggestion that the Colony should be represented on the Advisory Body by someone who has intimate and close knowledge of the facts existing here will be adopted, so that in the event of mis-statements being made as to local conditions they will be promptly corrected.

Coming Cricket Tour.

Reuter has cabled the names of the M.C.C. team which will tour Australia in the next close season. In view of our triumph over the South Africans and our double defeat at the hands of Armstrong's redoubtable men, it would be unwise to make any predictions as to the chances of our retrieving the "Ashes." Still we can hope for the best. Arthur Gilligan's captaincy has brought three wins straight off the reel and we hope he meets with luck "down under." What is of particular interest is that Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas is included in the team as a member. It will be recalled that after three defeats when the Australians last visited England, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson was appointed skipper and there were many who said Douglas would not play except as captain. Reuter's cable evidently means that Douglas is willing to play under Gilligan. We admire him all the more for this as Gilligan is very much his junior.

Out of the fifteen names so far cabled, nine are bowlers—Gilligan, Douglas, Gibson, Tyldesley, Tate, Freeman, Kliner, Hearne, and Woolley—so that even in the event of injuries and indisposition the attack should be as strong as it is possible to make it without including Parkin. The batting is strong also, though much regret will be felt at the absence of Hobbs and Mr. P. G. H. Fender. In Mr. A. P. F. Chapman the team possesses the finest left-hand batsman since the days of Mr. F. G. J. Ford, while Woolley is still a force to be reckoned with. Hendren, Douglas, Bryan, Gilligan, Sandham, Sutcliffe and Woolley can always be relied on for runs between them. So far, 104 matches have been played between England and Australia. The latter has won 43; the former 40 while 21 have been drawn. Six of the men selected, chosen—Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, Strudwick, Woolley, Hearne, Hendren and Sandham, have visited Australia with previous cricket teams.

It remains to be seen how the new batsmen will fare on Australian wickets, and what surprises our new bowlers will spring upon their opponents.

The Razmak Disaster.

The Simla message, announcing the crashing of four military planes south-east of Razmak and the death of two airmen, calls attention to activity in the North West Frontier Province, where the tribesmen have been causing trouble for some months.

Waziristan is a country between the Indus and Gamul passes. It was an Afghan territory, but passed to British India at some time there has been a British garrison at Razmak since the establishment of regulars there and the protection of the "road" by Khassia Scouts, a movable column, moves out from Razmak in order to remind the tribes of the existence of the British, and to maintain the "Pioneer Mail" line. The completion of the road, took place early in June, and the column, under the command of Dardoni, moved out from Razmak in order to remind the tribes of the existence of the British, and to maintain the "Pioneer Mail" line. The completion of the road, took place early in June, and the column, under the command of Dardoni, moved out from Razmak in order to remind the tribes of the existence of the British, and to maintain the "Pioneer Mail" line.

It appears that recentest among the tribesmen expected another demonstration, a punitive expedition, in which the aeroplane flies occurred, resulting in the loss of two valuable lives.

THE NEWNESS OF NEW YORK: the "Review & Views."

Mr. d declares: "New York is among the premier cities of the world. It is not an old capital, London, Paris, Rome, or Tokyo, or Peking; it is an ancient city as things go, with historic monuments like Westminster Abbey, Sainte Chapelle, and the castle walls of Forbidden City. New York poor in antiquities and high scenes. On the corner Broad and Pearl streets there stands the Fraunces Tavern, restored to its original use as a museum. The form it was supposed to be in 1783, when Washington took the oath of office as president of the United States. The building is a fine example of Georgian architecture. It was the site of some heroic deed or historic scene. And the tale is told. New York is a modern commercial city. It is as young as Athens in Aristotle's day. What will it be when 2,000 years have rolled over its peaks and spires?"

An English journalist recently disinterred from the pigeonholes of the War. Admiralty and the War Office, a number of letters received during the war, mostly relating to separation allowances. Some of the extracts are so naive that their authenticity might be doubted if it were not guaranteed by a member of a profession which prizes truth above all earthly possessions. Here are just a few: We received your letter. I am his grandfather and grandmother. He was brought up in this home in answer to your letter.

My husband has joined the army now. I shall be glad if you will send me his elopement money. I shall be glad if you will tell me that my husband is dead, as the man I am living with does not know whether his wife is dead and it is now a little awkward. I enclose my certificate and six children. There were seven, but one died. You only send six. Her name was Fanny. She was baptised on half a sheet of paper by Rev. Thomas—M.A. and oblige. Please send my extra money quick as the new baby is bottled and an expense.

Doubtless when TANGIER Belgium put forward its claim for the appointment of a Belgian judge and two Belgian police officers, it was not figuring on the situation which would be thereby created, should its request be granted and other governments make similar demands. The number of Belgian subjects resident in Tangier, it appears, is officially estimated at twenty.

Need computed, would mean that should every other power request similar to that made by Belgium, the new administration of Tangier would number 3,000 new judges and 6,000 additional police.

officers! Moreover, in the case of one country, having but ten residents, someone has suggested that only half a judge would be necessary. The question of where such an unknown quantity would be found, has not, it seems, been yet decided.

LATEST WILLS. Pryor, of 1, road, Cambridge, lately chairman of William Pryor & Co., Limited, wholesale iron-mongers and builders' merchants £10,182.

Miss Sarah Ambler, of Woodlands, Baldon, Yorkshire, daughter of the late Mr. Jeremiah Ambler, founder of Jeremiah Ambler and Son, Limited, Midland Mills, Bradford £81,621.

Mr. Frank Henderson, of Ermelo, Transvaal, died intestate and a bachelor £45,083.

Mr. William Menzies, 165, Fenchurch-street, E.C. and 9, The Grove, Highgate N., general merchant £42,622.

Mrs. Sarah Georgina Smith, of Ravenswood, Wokingham, Berks. (So far as can be ascertained), £25,100.

Dr. Frederick Stroyan, M.R.C.S., of Trinity House, Aldershot, £21,947.

Mr. William Charles Brooks, of Station-avenue, Caterham, Volney, draper, £17,271.

Sir Gordon Blennerhassett, Volleys, of Bournemouth, formerly Inspector of Dockyards, Expense Accounts, £8,712.

Everything depended on the testimony of one particular witness, and of this the barrister was duly conscious.

"Now," he said, shaking a finger warningly, "we want to hear just what you know—not what you think, not what you've heard, or what someone else knows, but just what you yourself know. Do you understand?"

The witness brightened visibly, and by a happy smile showed that he fully understood. "Well, Sir," he began, "it was like this. Old Bill Grubbs said to me that Thomas John's wife—at any rate, so I heard from Tom Payne—told Sid Lewis's best girl that her husband—"

Current Comment.

(China's Recognition of Russia.) Anything closely affecting Sino-Russian relations holds an interest for the people of any state in the far-flung world. Between the two nations, which possess the largest land area on the globe, there is a commonwealth of 6,000 miles of common frontier. South of this is located a romance cluster. A way out in Yunnan province, not now of any account, Corlandt Park is an old map of considerable influence in the Orient, house with a complement of the day is coming, perhaps in furnishings that recall those far-off days when feudal lords ruled the Hudson Valley and George Washington was a boy in Virginia. This side of the men who lifted the veiled roof of the Pantheon. Here and there a bronze tablet marks the site of some heroic deed or historic scene. And the tale is told. New York is a modern commercial city. It is as young as Athens in Aristotle's day. What will it be when 2,000 years have rolled over its peaks and spires?"

RELICS recently disinterred from the pigeonholes of the WAR. Admiralty and the War Office, a number of letters received during the war, mostly relating to separation allowances. Some of the extracts are so naive that their authenticity might be doubted if it were not guaranteed by a member of a profession which prizes truth above all earthly possessions. Here are just a few: We received your letter. I am his grandfather and grandmother. He was brought up in this home in answer to your letter. My husband has joined the army now. I shall be glad if you will send me his elopement money. I shall be glad if you will tell me that my husband is dead, as the man I am living with does not know whether his wife is dead and it is now a little awkward. I enclose my certificate and six children. There were seven, but one died. You only send six. Her name was Fanny. She was baptised on half a sheet of paper by Rev. Thomas—M.A. and oblige. Please send my extra money quick as the new baby is bottled and an expense.

Doubtless when TANGIER Belgium put forward its claim for the appointment of a Belgian judge and two Belgian police officers, it was not figuring on the situation which would be thereby created, should its request be granted and other governments make similar demands. The number of Belgian subjects resident in Tangier, it appears, is officially estimated at twenty. Need computed, would mean that should every other power request similar to that made by Belgium, the new administration of Tangier would number 3,000 new judges and 6,000 additional police.

well as those more obvious ones particularly associated with the two "high contracting parties." In a second and somewhat cognate place, this understanding cannot but mean further action as to Mongolia. There, truly, is a troubled and uncertain state of affairs, with three distinct sets of interests at cross purposes. That some move will now be precipitated appears to all intents and purposes assured. Yet another question raised is: Will the shrewd political play of the Communist chiefs, successful in involving the Peking authorities in adventure with the Western nations? Kurnkhan's talk of "an imposed upon state taking its rightful place in the world, with a true friend to help it instead of cynically made hypocrites to hinder," might mean more than merely tough rhetoric. "It is entirely clear that a prime aim of the Soviets is to undermine the strength and position of the treaty powers in China's capital, their efforts in that direction already taking the form of bitter attacks on them through offensive and unfounded propaganda. The motive press is noticeably more anti-foreign in tone than it was a short month ago. Finally, it need not be feared that Peking's recognition of Russia indicates any Chinese drift toward Communism. In a population of something like 400,000,000, there will be found always and anywhere those ready to adopt such a free-promise creed as that of the Bolsheviks, but in this case the number of such is so small as to be utterly negligible in working out the whole problem. In an article which Mr. Y. P. Teal lately contributed to the "Paris Revue Bleue" occur these sentences: "In China the wealthy live almost as simply as the poor. For that reason the poor have seldom hated the rich. Although in the last dozen years great corporations and modern industrial establishments have grown up among us, the antagonism between Capital and Labour is not yet strong. Measures developed in Europe and America for the protection of the working people are being adopted, and most of the corporations are owned by a great number of shareholders. If we are to have communism in China, it will be a pacific Communism, without the relentless class struggle of Karl Marx." Which is to say that China's social soil holds few, if any, of those oppressed and repressed elements which always will serve as the bed most suitable to nourish the seeds of Bolshevism's red flowers.

To-day's Poem.

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek: she pined
In thought,
And with a green and yellow melancholy
She sat like patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief. Was not this
Love indeed?
We men may say more, aware
more: but indeed
Our shows are more than will; for
still we prove
Much in our vows, but little in our
love.

—Shakespeare.

WEATHER CALENDAR.

AUGUST 1.

1786. My grate was in full blow on Monday night with a good fire.

—Walpole.

LOVE AND MUSHROOMS.

If only one could tell true love from false love as one can tell mushrooms from toadstools. With mushrooms it is so simple—you salt them well, put them aside and have patience. But with love, you have no sooner alighted on anything that bears even the remotest resemblance to it than you are perfectly certain it is not only a genuine specimen, but perhaps the only genuine mushroom ungathered. It takes a dreadful number of toadstools to make you realize life is not one long mushroom.—The late Katherine Mansfield in "The Adelphi."

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

August 1.—Coronet Theatre; "Judith of Bethulia."

August 1.—The Star Theatre; "Around the world in a Ford."

August 1.—World Theatre; "Animals acting as Men."

August 1.—Queen's Theatre; "Heliopole."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

August 2.—Lammer Bros. at 17, Godown, The China Provisional Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., 2,000 sacks flour, 11 a.m.

LAND SALE.

August 5.—At P.W.D. Offices, one lot Crown land at Shamsuipo, 3 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.

October 3.—Second meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.

October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Bank of East Asia has declared a dividend of \$3.00 per share for the half year ending June 30.

The swimming fête at the V.R.C., postponed from last week, will be held to-morrow night. Satisfactory entries have been received and good sport should be witnessed.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Canton, through one of its secretaries, Mr. Tracey Jones, will make a social survey of the city. To assist the work, the Canton Municipality will make an appropriation of \$4,800.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, the world-famed firm of Thos. Cook and Son has been formed into a limited company. In future it will be known as Thos. Cook and Son, Limited.

The Flood Relief Committee in Canton has received from the Chinese postal staff of the Hongkong Post Office a large supply of food and other articles for the benefit of the sufferers in the affected districts in Canton Delta. The supplies forwarded include 149 bags of rice and several bags of biscuits and other eatables.

At Peak Church during August there will be evening Service on Sundays at 6.30, the preachers will be as follows: Aug 3rd Rev. G. E. Arrowsmith, 10th Rev. G. R. Lindsay, 17th Rev. R. J. P. MacKie, 24th Rev. R. J. Northcott, C. F. 31st, Rev. H. Copley Moyle. There is Holy Communion every Sunday at 8.15 a.m.—Advt.

Those anxious to avoid all risk by drinking unfiltered water, are recommended to read "The Story of the Aquarius Co." which Messrs. Caldwell, MacGregor and Co., Ltd. have just had published. In addition to gaining knowledge of how Aquarius is prepared, the reader will have his mind set at rest as to which to choose between plain water and that bottled by the Aquarius Co.

A serious motor-car accident occurred on the glacial, Peking, last week as the result of furious driving. A big limousine was wrecked on the roadway opposite the Hotel de Peking. Only a week ago, Col. Smallwood was run over in his broker's trap in Morrison Street by the Vice-Minister of Finance and lost with his legs pinned beneath the overturned carriage. Luckily his limbs were not broken. The Vice-Minister is faced with a difficult problem. A traffic department in the police has become essential as although the police arrest chauffeurs for every accident and keep them in jail, prevention is better than cure, says the "Far Eastern Times."

Sir Robert Ho Tung was among the guests at the Prime Minister's garden party at Hampton Court on June 27. He made a picturesque appearance in the rich garments of his race, "we read in "The Times."

Among those who arrived by the a.s. "Eastern" were: Capt. G. B. Mercer, Mr. A. Carrington-Walters, Mr. C. Duncan, Mr. G. J. Rowley, Mr. D. B. Rowley, Miss A. M. Stanley and Mr. H. Sont.

Passengers for the North, sailing on the "Empress of Russia" yesterday, included: Mr. R. Brad del, Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Come, Dr. C. Forsyth, Rev. and Mrs. G. E. Lumpp, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Miller, Rev. and Mrs. J. Kirk Macconachie, Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Oldfield, Capt. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taggart and Mr. J. E. Warner.

Lady Ho Tung was among the guests at Buckingham Palace on the evening of June 27, the occasion of the fourth Court of the season. Our lady readers will doubtless be interested to learn that she wore a Princess gown of pearl grey tulle, in an arabesque design, with silver threads. The arabesques caught together with motifs of grey diamonds. A train of grey velvet de Lyon, lined with cloth of silver and suspended from each shoulder by diamond knots.

Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co., Ltd.

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ANNUAL REPORTS.

EXTRACTS OF INTEREST.

The "China Mail" has received a budget of annual reports from which the following extracts are of general interest:

	1923.	1922.
Convicted by Ordinary Courts	4,277	4,149
Convicted by Court Martial	4	3
Debtors	17	31
On remand or in default of findings	1,040	831
Total	5,338	5,014

There was an increase of 324 on the total number of admissions as compared with the year 1922. There was an increase of prisoners convicted for larceny during the year 1923, the number being 1,600 against 870 for the previous year.

The number of Revenue Guards prisoners admitted to prison was 335, of whom 1,607 were convicted under the Opium Ordinance and 76 for breach of this ordinance. During the year a system of remission has been introduced for prisoners with sentences of over 6 months and under 2 years. By good conduct they may earn a maximum reduction of one sixth of their sentences. (Prisoners whose sentences are 2 years or over may earn one fourth remission if males, and one third if females).

The total of all cases reported to the Police during the year 1923 was 14,000 as against 13,939 in 1922 being an increase of 261 or 1.87%. The average for the last five years is 14,567.

In the division of these cases into serious and minor offences there were 4,011 serious cases in 1923 as against 4,260 serious cases in 1922, a decrease of 249 cases, or 5.8%. There were 10,189 minor cases in 1923 against 9,679 minor cases in 1922, an increase of 510 cases or 5.2%.

The attention of the Department has been directed chiefly to the suppression of crime within the Colony. Other branches of Criminal Investigation work have not received the attention that may be possible in more peaceful times.

While serious crime within the Colony has diminished, piracy has become a very serious menace. This may be ascribed chiefly to the unsettled conditions in South China. The number of Hong Kong vessels pirated has been but a fraction of the number of Chinese craft looted by pirates in the Delta.

On November 15, extra temporary searchers were engaged. The piracy of the Cheung Chau Launch "Li Fat" showed the necessity of searching ferry launches plying within the waters of the Colony. Extra men were required for this work. The searchers are regular duty constables under the supervision of European Detective Officers. The strength of the searching staff for outgoing steamers was—Europeans 5, Chinese (regular) 30, Chinese (temporary) 15.

In November, 1923, special regular duty and detective measures were adopted to check crime before Chinese New Year. The number of cases of serious crime (murder, armed robbery, highway robbery) during the two months before Chinese New Year (February 5, 1924) was 40. The number for the corresponding period in the previous year was 75.

The conduct and discipline of the European and Indian Recruits was satisfactory with the following exceptions:

Two Indians were dismissed for misconduct; six Indians were struck off, and one Indian was allowed to resign as unsuitable for the Police. The conduct and discipline of the Chinese Recruits was not satisfactory:

Four men were dismissed: six were struck off the strength of the Force and thirty-two were permitted to resign. All Chinese Recruits are now required to find a surety in \$100 before being enlisted.

The total Shipping entering and clearing at Ports in the Colony during the year 1923, amounted to 278,222 vessels of 53,402,239 tons,

which, compared with the figures of 1922, show an increase of 69,978 vessels, and of 6,835,475 tons. Of the above 49,900 vessels of 35,011,533 tons were engaged in Foreign Trade as compared with 50,427 vessels of 29,543,564 tons in 1922.

An increase is shown in British Ocean-going shipping of 842 ships, or 18.5 per cent, and an increase of 1,333,250 tons or 15.3 per cent. This increase in ships and tonnage is due to new steamers built in Europe being put on the Eastern trade, new steamers locally built being put on the Coasting trades, the Norwegian s.s. "Helios" put under British Registry and renamed the "Wong Shek Kung."

Foreign Ocean-going vessels have increased by 1,153 ships, and by 2,389,646 tons or 18.9 per cent in numbers and 19.4 per cent in tonnage. This increase in ships and tonnage is due to new German Steamers being put on the Eastern trade, new Spanish Mail Steamers being put on the Eastern trade, the Chinese s.s. "Ling Nam" being put on the South American trade, New Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamers being put on the run to Europe and a number of new vessels put on the Coasting trade principally Dutch and Norwegian. The British s.s. "Wong Shek Kung" being put under the Chilean Flag and the s.s. "Haimun" being put under Panama Flag. The s.s. "Dashestan" being put under the Portuguese Flag and renamed the s.s. "Coloan."

British River Steamers have increased by 1,142 ships with an increase in tonnage of 1,967,123 tons or 23.1 per cent in numbers and 52.7 per cent in tonnage. This increase in ships and tonnage is due to new River Steamers "Lung Shan" being put on the Canton run, the "Kwong Fook Cheung" being put on the West River run and the Chinese River Steamer "Wah Kin" renamed the "Fook Sing" and put under British Registry.

Foreign River Steamers show a decrease of 353 ships with a decrease in tonnage of 74,985 tons or 8.3 per cent in numbers and 10.2 per cent in tonnage. This decrease in ships and tonnage is due to a number of vessels being unable to run owing to the unsettled state on the West River and the Chinese Steamer "Wah Kin" being put under British Registry and renamed "Fook Sing."

In Steamships not exceeding 60 tons employed in Foreign trade, there is a decrease of 1,709 ships with a decrease in tonnage of 57,971 tons or 26.2 per cent in numbers and 28.9 per cent in tonnage. This decrease in launches and tonnage is due to a number of launches employed in Foreign trade being laid up or trading in the waters of the Colony owing to the unsettled state on the Canton and West Rivers.

ACCOUNTANT CHARGED.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS.

Mr. King-woon, an aged and well-known Cigarette Hawker, Association, was charged at the Police Magistrate's yesterday afternoon with fraudulently converting to his own use \$1,500 belonging to the Association by whom he was engaged as accountant.

Mr. Prior appeared for the prosecution and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the defendant.

The President of the Guild said that owing to the non-payment of certain bills sent to the Association, witness asked defendant what he had done with the money drawn from the bank for this purpose and was told by him that he had spent it. An auditor was then called in and, on going through the books, he discovered further defalcations, the total amount of which was set out in the charge.

In answer to Mr. Russ, witness denied that it was the practice of the Guild to lend money to its members or that the reason for the defendant not having the money in hand was due to his having paid out money in loans as instructed by witness. Witness also said that he did not remember his Guild advancing \$1,000 to the Seamen's Union.

Four men were dismissed: six were struck off the strength of the Force and thirty-two were permitted to resign. All Chinese Recruits are now required to find a surety in \$100 before being enlisted.

BLACKMAIL.

ATTEMPTS IN CANTON.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

In the last few days no less than 20 black-mailing letters have come to the attention of the Canton Police, the writers asking for \$2,000 to \$4,000, signing themselves members of the 19th Party, and addressing the demands to shops and individuals. The Police believe that the many raids on small gambling houses in Canton recently were organized by members of the 19th Party.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

STRANGE RUMOURS.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 31. The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that in well-informed circles it is believed that a secret Russo-Japanese treaty has been entered into and is on the point of being signed, if it is not already signed. It is asserted that Japan will furnish heavy artillery and hand over to Russia her surplus warships while Russia will cede all oil rights in Northern Saghalien to Japan.

It is further asserted that it was chiefly owing to Japanese influence that the Russo-Japanese agreements were recently signed.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF SITUATION.

Moscow, July 31. The "Izvestia" says that the Union of Soviet is ready to grant concessions for the exploitation of the Saghalien Naphtha wells by mixed companies with Soviet, Japanese and American capital as the best way out of the difficulty. It resents Japan's viewpoint that compensation should be paid for evacuation and declares that Japan's rights were only acquired through military occupation. The article does not mention outstanding British claims in the Island.

INDIAN DISASTER.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Simla, July 30. The two British military airmen reported to have been killed in a crash during a fog at Razmak, yesterday, have returned safely.

ONE RETURN.

According to latest information from the frontier one air craftsman who fell into the hands of the Wazir has returned alone and safely to Razmak. The squadron leader with whom he was a passenger remains in the hands of the tribesmen. It is reported that he is unhurt, and well treated, but that there is no reason to doubt that the four others have been killed as has already been reported.

IRISH BOUNDARY.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 31. On the eve of its recess the government is suddenly confronted with a political problem of the first magnitude arising out of the reported decision of the Privy Council that the Boundary Commission cannot be legally constituted without a representative for Ulster being appointed by the Government of Northern Ireland.

It is believed in parliamentary circles that new legislation must be introduced to deal with the question, for the solution of which President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State is pressing, as it is impossible to pass such a bill before the recess, unless unanimity is previously secured. The cabinet has decided to call a round table conference of the party leaders and British signatories of the British Free State treaty.

PERSIAN OUTRAGE.

DEEP REGRET EXPRESSED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Tehran, July 31. The newspaper "Iran" publishes a letter from the Foreign Minister to the American Minister expressing the Government and nation's horror and sorrow at the murder of Mr. Imbrie. It intimates the Government's complete willingness to carry out the demands of the American Note dated on July 28. The letter only regrets that Persia has no fleet, otherwise it would have placed a warship at American disposal for the conveyance of Mr. Imbrie's remains. The question of proper compensation for the widow is now being considered.

NEW AGE.

NEW CANNATURE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The Kwangtung University in Canton, newly formed from the amalgamation of formerly High Normal, Agricultural Schools Government, will be ready for session in September. The students have up to Aug. send in their names for entrance examinations. There will be art and science, agriculture, and engineering course in engineering is a.

The Kwangtung University is the latest addition to several institutions of the grade in Canton. The Christian College, providing in agriculture and arts since, has been granting degrees the last six years. The Union Theological College, Hackett Medical College, and the Kwangtung Medical College are other institutions of university grade in Canton.

Mr. Chau Li, formerly Salt Commissioner under the Kuomintang Party, is the President. The University will be independent. Provincial Administration, Kwangtung, while supporting the Province. Through Mr. Li, the University has received special appropriations from "land-field tax" in addition to receipts from the transit collected at the Kowloon and Lantien of the Chinese Customs.

CHINA'S STUD.

RAISING FUN.

CANTON'S NEW SKE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Cantonese students abhor to be glad to note that the Government has finally fixed certain public revenue for their interest. The Government has decided to raise the rate at the Lappa and Kowloon Districts by 20 per cent which will produce about \$5,000 m. for remittance to the Government students in foreign countries in addition to \$2,000 monthly from the Salt Revenue Bureau and monthly from the butchery of the Provincial Administration.

COMMUNAL FARMERS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as Chairman of the Kuomintang Political addressed a conference of farmers from the vicinity of Canton, 28, under the auspices of farmers' division of the party is the intention of the Kuomintang to enlist the support of farmers, organizing them into co-operative leagues for economic and political purposes. To properly guide and influence farmers, a leaders' class is now training and young men will be taught and prepared to become missionaries of communal thought to the farmers of Kwangtung.

WATER POLO.

LEAGUE TO DATE.

July 21.—The Navy v the K.B.S. "A." This match was postponed owing to a number of players of the former team being ill.

The second match of the evening between the Surrey's "A" and the V.R.C. "B" resulted in the latter winning by 3 goals to nil.

July 22.—The A.D.P. "A" v the V.R.C. "A" was the first occasion that these two teams have met since the commencement of the league. The V.R.C. won 3-0. In the concluding game the A.D.P. "B" and the K.B.S. "B" the former team failed to produce their full team and points were conceded to the K.B.S.

July 23.—The A.D.P. "B" failing to enter an efficient team, conceded the points to the V.R.C. "A."

July 24.—The Surrey's "A" v the Navy. The game proved very slow throughout with little or no effort shown by either teams. The result was 3 goals to nil in favour of the Surreys.

The concluding match was between the K.B.S. "A" and the Surreys "B" which was a walk over for the former by 12 goals to nil.

July 25.—The A.D.P. "A" defeated the V.R.C. "B" by 2 goals to nil.

The A.D.P. "B" forfeited points to V.R.C. "A."

The following is the league table to date:

Goals

K.B.S. "A" 8 8 0 34 5 16

V.R.C. "A" 8 7 1 22 5 14

K.B.S. "B" 5 5 28 23 10

A.D.P. "A" 6 4 2 16 9 8

V.R.C. "B" 7 3 4 9 16 6

A.D.P. "B" 8 3 5 12 6 6

Navy 8 3 5 20 22 6

Surreys "A" 7 2 5 9 17 4

Surreys "B" 8 0 8 7 57 0

Total... 70 35 35 160 160 70

CHEUNG CHAU NOTES.

FRESH VISITORS.

Cheung Chau, July 30.

The s.s. "Kung Yik," having undergone repairs, has been back on the 7 p.m. run from Hongkong since the beginning of the week. Owing to the arrival of new comers and the departure of some of the island's guests, the "Kung Yik" has a busy time ahead.

There will be a concert on Saturday, at which some new talent will be heard.

The Rev. G. H. McNeur, of the New Zealand Mission at Canton, will preach here next Sunday.

A number of the more energetic menfolk have been holding volleyball contests. The warmly contested "international" events of past years, perhaps may be revived. It is up to America to "regain the Ashes" and the cup.

The local police force have been very active lately in rifle practice and the "lay figures" presented a fairly battered appearance as proof of their skill. A single loud report caused a good deal of speculation, some thinking that a Gun Typhoon Signal had been instituted. We understand that it merely was the testing of a sample rocket signal from the "Kung Yik."

TO MARINERS.

"KONG NING" AGROUND.

Following the accident to the river boat "Kong Ning" owned by Messrs. Banker & Co., of Hongkong, the Harbour Master's office of the Samsui district has issued the following notice under date of July 29:

"The British motor-vessel 'Kong Ning' is a ground on the North bank of the West River about four and a half miles above Shui-ching. She lies half a mile West of Spike Hill and out of the track of shipping."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an Interim Dividend of \$3.00 per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1924.

The dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th September, 1924, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 8th September to SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1924, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

LI TSE FONG

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the Fiscal Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be paid on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1924, as follows:

To City Cents (\$0.40) per Share on Old Shares (Fully Paid), This Cents (\$0.30) per Share on New Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 60,000 to 150,000, and One Cent (0.01) per Share on the New Shares (1924 issue) upon which \$1.00 per Share was paid up on the 15th May 1924.

TO TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 22nd August, 1924 (both days inclusive).

SEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924.

WANTED.

WANTED—Position by an energetic Chinese youth with experience of Bookkeeping and Type writing and office routine. Willing to start at moderate salary. Can give security if required.

TO LET.

TO LET—Shop and Office No. 12 Pender Street. Apply at the premises.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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We recommend you to try the following quality goods which are genuine farm fed—

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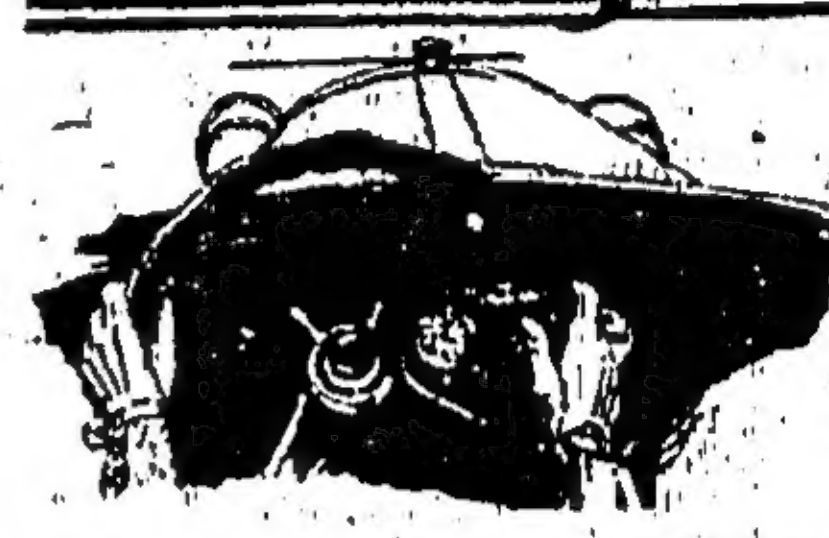
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Equal to any!

"DRIVE"

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V63



So quietly and smoothly does the New V63 operate that owners say they are scarcely aware that there is a motor beneath the hood.

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RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE.

CREEDS AND DOGMAS.

WHAT IS THE RESULT?

Taking as his text:—"What shall we do?" What must I do to be saved? Acts 2:36, 16:30, the Rev. C. C. Porri, C.F., in a sermon last Sunday at the Wesleyan Church, said:

In the recently published "Some Confessions of An average Man," Mr. Richard King writes frankly about his own religious experience. He found that "Religion was just a tiresome observance." "As a beautiful faith to inspire each action of the hundredth daily round it was unimaginable, as it was never pointed out." Practical Christianity was never taught him, "only a dreary routine of dreary observances."

"They were stuffed with creeds and these creeds taught them no philosophy of conduct. The 'spirit' which animates religious beliefs was never explained to them. They were merely given so many unessential facts misquoting as articles of faith necessary to salvation."

They started adult life "not only without a religion but with a fury against all those people and institutions which have religion for their inspiration."

"Dogma and ritual seem to have come between Christ and the vast multitude of men and women, who seek His consolation in those temples erected for His worship."

"He watches in the Churches some more or less meaningless ritual performed as if it were necessary for salvation, not only to perform, but to regard. He discovers that the Churches are for the most part, identified with ideas and practices which for the modern man have little or no interest and less importance."

"The God men find in the Churches is a God that the world outside has outgrown." "The Christ of the New Testament—that gentle, lowly, all-loving, all-forgiving deity—seems nowhere to be found in this mixture of inward mysticism and outward magnificence."

"He will return to the Church when the Church places itself in the vanguard of human progress, when he can hope to find there no longer, the violent assertions of scientifically disproved dogma, the performance of empty rituals." We quote again Mr. H. G. Wells, "More people are asking to-day and asking with a new intensity, what must I do to be saved? The trouble with the Christian Churches is that they give a confused, unconvincing and unsatisfying answer."

Wells and King represent an increasing number of thoughtful inquirers who are to be found outside the Churches, but not outside religion or uninfluenced by the spirit of religion.

The quotations we have made create the impression that in the case of Mr. Wells "Salvation" and in the case of Mr. King "Religion" may not be after all a matter of doing but something entirely different.

The Churches may say "Do this and thou shalt be saved" but if their voices are many and warring, and if those who listen are driven to doubt uncertainty and denial by the confusion of tongues; may we not suspect the "Do this?"

The Churches may formulate creeds and dogmas, may develop observances and rituals but if the result is producing boredom and revolt in the multitude; may we not also suspect that salvation does not consist in "Believe this and do that" on the authority of the Churches.

The Churches will have to recognise that whatever answer they may give to the great question can only be tentative and in no way final. Now occasions teach new duties "even religious duties!"

To all the progressive movements of the human mind and spirit the Churches must react. The failure to do so in the past must be retrieved.

We are of opinion, however, that such reaction will enable the Churches to give a fuller and more comprehensive content to the idea of salvation.

The answer for which inquirers are waiting is not concerned with new doctrines and dogmas and new rules and routine but something fundamental and we believe it will yet be rediscovered by the Churches where it exists in its utmost simplicity.

The message of the undivided Church removes the suspicion that salvation may not be a matter of doing, but of something entirely different.

We may be guided in our quest for the convincing answer, if we can get behind Apostles, Churches and Councils to the Master Teacher and Saviour of men.

He was asked "what must we do?" but His reply did not immediately carry conviction. The world of His day and the world of our day expected and expects a different answer, therefore the confusion. Insight and understanding come when in the light of His cross Jesus is revealed as the Saviour of men, and we exclaim with the crowd "He saved others, Himself He could not save."

Whatever may be our attitude

to authority of the Churches in matters of religion our attitude to Jesus is one of respect for His authority, which to most of us is ultimate in all the concerns of the spirit.

"Controversies" writes Mr. Wells, do not sway history as the personal teaching of Jesus sways history. The personal teaching of Jesus does seem to mark a new phase in the moral and spiritual life of our race."

What answer did Jesus give to those who asked, "What must we do?" We quote Mr. Wells again. "Jesus made a bold and uncompromising demand for a complete change and cleansing of the life of our struggling race, an utter cleansing without and within. To the Gospels the reader must go for this tremendous teaching."

To the fourth Gospel we go for our illustration of that teaching. "What shall we do?" asked the crowd of Jesus, "that we might work the works of God? Unexpected, was the reply. 'This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent.' More unexpected and perplexing was what followed. 'Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on Me hath everlasting life.'"

The answer which Jesus gave, and it may be added that the answer is in no way peculiar to the fourth Gospel, but is in harmony with the teaching of the other Gospels, reveals Jesus as the Teacher of a system of salvation; original in its simplicity. The originality of His way of salvation may be understood in the light of the fierce antagonism which immediately created and the unqualified condemnation of the Jewish Rabbis. The Master Teacher stands out in vivid contrast as the preacher of the faith that saves to the Jewish teachers of the Law as preachers of the works of the Law by which salvation is achieved.

Jesus confronted a world whose religion was national and exclusive, a religion, with divinely sanctioned laws, traditions and customs, with Temple, priesthood, and altars, a religion with highly complicated machinery of salvation.

The answer of Judaism to our question was "Do this and live." Jesus turned to a people overburdened with the hopeless task of doing and taught them to pray, "Our Father... forgive us our trespasses." He taught them that salvation was conditioned by faith in Himself. "God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

Belief, He taught them, was no substitute for works but their strength and inspiration. "Tremendous" are His words "Verily, verily I say unto you, He that believeth on Me, the works that I do shall he do also, and greater works than these shall he do, because I go unto the Father."

The conflict between Jesus and the Jewish teachers, between the Master Himself and the Pharisees was not merely local and temporary in its significance. It was a conflict of principles, and fundamentals, old as religion itself and as persistent. The conflict was renewed in the primitive Church and continues to the present day.

What must I do? Does the reply of Jesus satisfy? "This is the work of God that ye believe on Him." We fear not.

What answer did the apostles give to the crowd on the day when they cried, what must we do?

Our interest in raising this question is to trace to its source in the Gospels what was distinctive in their reply.

The first impression we receive on examining the answers is one of surprise that there is little which distinguishes it from the message of the earlier prophets. The "Repent ye," the promise of forgiveness of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit, show that the apostles are successors to the prophetic tradition.

In the name of Jesus Christ introduced, what is new and distinctive?

In the name "Jesus" is characteristic phraseology of the Old Testament. "The name Jesus" belongs to the beginning of the Gospel. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins."

At Pentecost Peter requires those who receive the message to be baptised "in the name." Later he declares "Neither is there salvation in any other for there is no other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

A third reference to the name, "Through His name, whose believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins."

What was new and characteristic of the apostolic message is their insistence on the circumstance that there is a vital relation between salvation and the name of Jesus Christ.

What must we do? It is clear that whatever we do, our doing must be related to the name. The simplest thing we can do is to believe in the name and all that the name means. It is at the same time the most revolutionary act of the human mind and heart. The scrapping of old beliefs and confidences is made

possible, when in simple trust we take Jesus as the Saviour and Master of our life. What shall we do? Doing is the surrender of ourselves to His will and purposes. He who forgives royally, restores mightily and gives divinely of His Spirit.

What was new, distinctive and dynamic in the message of Pentecost was the re-affirmation of the teaching of Jesus, that "He that believeth on Me hath life."

The apostles preached the all-sufficiency of faith in Jesus Christ as the means of salvation. The earliest members of the Church were those "who believed."

Why is the answer of the Churches described as confused, unsatisfying and unconvincing?

The confusion is as old as the first decade of the history of the Church. It is significant that confusion did not enter as might be expected on account of any attempt on the part of the Church to read just her answer to new conditions of progress but as might be least expected it entered by way of reaction to earlier and deeply ingrained religious ideas which the religion in her first enthusiasm had superseded.

The sufficiency and efficiency of faith as the condition of salvation was challenged on the authority of old religion.

The conflict belongs to the first decade of the history of the Church, it is actual to-day as the two quotations with which we began show.

The occasion of the reopening of the question was the progress of the Church, and the beginning of her world-wide mission.

At Antioch in Syria the Church emerged from her exclusiveness as a sect, within the Hebrew religion and composed as members of Jewish Christians and achieved the freedom of a new religion with Jews and Gentiles and recognising no racial or religious distinctions.

The Church had sent forth Barnabas and Saul on a tour of evangelisation. St. Paul had preached to Gentiles in Antioch of Pisidia; many had believed and were added to the Church. Antioch approved when he heard that "God had opened the door of faith to the Gentiles."

Jerusalem remained the centre of Jewish Christianity and Antioch became the centre of Gentile Christianity.

What the proto-martyr Stephen had foreseen, and what the consenting Paul had consciously rejected, but unconsciously received, the genius of Christianity was universal.

The accident of Jewish jealousy and rejection of the message in Pisidia gave the impulse to the wider evangelisation. Paul's "Lo we turn to the Gentiles" was the cry of freedom and advance.

What answer did Paul give to Gentile inquirers? What must we do?

The question is one of immediate interest, it is noteworthy that in the great periods of religion the return has been made to what is common to the teaching of Paul and His divine Master.

The Gospels, the apostles and the Church do not explain Paul or his mission and message.

Saul, as he first appears in the Acts of the Apostles, consents to the death of Stephen, a member of the strictest sect of the Jews, a Pharisee of the Pharisees, he proved his fanatical regard for the old religion by the fierceness of his assault on the new. The story of how he was halted on the road to Damascus, the hungry roll of Judaism on his way to smother the Christian flock, is familiar to all.

"Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" The Jesus, whom he was persecuting met him in the way. There is more than surprise in the oft-repeated question. We can detect the undertones of conflict; in that spiritual crisis Paul knew the reason why he had been the enemy, he had resisted an inquiry which might have made him a friend.

We detect also the deep note of despair. The strict and conscientious Pharisee, face to face with Jesus knew, in that moment of illumination and self-revelation how vain had been his past confidence and boasting.

What wilt Thou have me to do? It was the confession of a great soul's tragedy, the tragedy to achieve harmony, salvation and peace through the most conscientious and persistent doing, the most faithful performance of all the externalities of religious observances, obediences, rites and ritual.

The Pharisee, who believed himself in respect of law blameless, is known to us in his letters as "Of sinners the chief."

Paul came to his knowledge of the way of salvation through a direct and personal contact with Jesus, through an experience of disillusionment and despair he came to the knowledge that only by the grace of God can a sinner be saved and through faith in the Christ, the Saviour of men.

We can understand that Paul had but one answer to Jew and Gentile, and that answer the all-sufficiency of faith and the complete inefficiency of "doing."

By his earlier experience of Pharisaism and the discovery of its moral and spiritual failure, and by his later discovery of the dynamic power of faith, he came to a full understanding of the

teaching of Jesus and the first message of salvation.

At Antioch he preached "Through this Man, Jesus, is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins, and you that believe are justified from all things from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses."

To the armed jailer at Philippi who cries that must I do to be saved? He replies "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

To the Church at Rome he writes, "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth, to the Jew first and also to the Greek."

The Council which met at Jerusalem to re-open the question "What must we do?" followed upon the inauguration of the mission of Paul to the Gentiles but the reason and cause of the Council is to be found in the reaction of an apostle to the Pharisee.

The Pharisee's exclusiveness and dependence upon an external and ritualistic system of salvation. "Except ye be circumcised, ye cannot be saved."

They insisted that the Gentiles must become Jews and find salvation through the rites and ceremonies of the older religion, as well as by faith.

Paul had but one answer and one defence. The Jew must be enlightened to salvation as the Gentile must be enlightened to the works of the law and he, too, must enter in by the door, the door of faith.

The supremacy and sufficiency of faith in Jesus Christ as the means of salvation was in question. The answer of the Council was a compromise, since when confusion had reigned in the Churches.

What must I do? The simple answer "believe" was too simple, the teaching of Jesus "believe" too original, therefore was authority of the past evoked to supplement it.

We inherit from the beginnings of Christianity a two-fold answer to the question of our text. That they are irreconcilable may occur to the few but not to the many. "Our most important opinions, those which have to do with traditional and moral sanctions are rarely the result of reasoned considerations."

We receive most of our religious ideas on trust; reliance on authority is fundamental in human character. We absorb them from the environment in which we live, and share them with others without examining or questioning them.

What must I do to be saved? will not greatly trouble us, we shall hold traditional opinions undisturbed, we shall observe the conventional religious duties etc., of the Church of our choice without enthusiasm, we may even in a changed environment relax those duties without any great sense of loss.

But let us begin to ask with a new intensity, What must I do? Then it is we realise how confused are the answers, how unconvincing the many authorities, and how unsatisfying all the routine of religious observances.

The question itself is the soul's confession of failure to remove the tragedy of sin from human lives, and to achieve deliverance from its insidious power. Or it is the confession of our powerlessness in the face of the great tasks of life, which challenge us, but the humiliating experiences of the past leave us unprepared and unfitted for the larger demands of the future.

We shall be blest indeed if we find an answer where H. G. Wells and Richard King and multitudes of other earnest seekers failed.

We shall have in most cases to return to where the pioneers of the great creative periods of the Church history found their way back to and that is to the Master Himself. He is ultimately "the way, the truth and the life."

Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?

We must come face to face with the Jesus, whom we may find in the Gospel, in the lives of those who are doing His will, and in our own experience. We must come face to face with the Christ who is seeking us and making us restless until we find Him.

What must we do? The least we can do is to believe in Him and the most we can do is to believe. The simplest of all answers was this "This is the work of God that ye believe in Him."

Faith in Him brings deliverance, a Father's pardon and joyous consciousness of sonship. Faith releases the mighty energies of the Spirit of God which flow into the lives of those who believe in the Christ. Faith, in the tremendous words of Jesus, makes possible the highest service of God and man. "He that believeth on Me, the works that I do shall he do also, and greater works than these, because I go unto the Father."

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SOCIAL EVIL.

LIBELS ON PORT.

UNOFFICIAL RESENTMENT.

As announced in last evening's "China Mail," at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, Hon. Mr. Holyoak, speaking to the resolution condemning Hongkong being included in the region in which an "Advisory Body" has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to enquire into the existence of maisons tolerées, moved that a protest should be forwarded to the Home Government. Below will be found the full text of the speeches.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak said: I rise, Sir, to propose the resolution standing in my name. I need scarcely say, Sir, that it is distasteful to me to go into detail on this subject, nor is it necessary to do so. For months past, Sir, a issue of libels, which I personally can only describe as malicious, and perhaps inspired, have been word "malicious" omitted, for I am inclined to the belief that the action of those whose activities have brought this Colony so unpleasantly and unfairly into the limelight, has been actuated by excessive zeal for their cause rather than by any unworthy motive. I wish, however, to associate myself in this public protest against such action which has undoubtedly tended to create a false impression of conditions in Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. Chau Siu-ki: I agree with the remarks made by my hon. friend Mr. Kotewall. The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster:

In rising to support this resolution I would like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that during the last five years or so the Secretaries and the Under-Secretaries of State have been called upon to answer questions relating to Hongkong underlining which there has been an inuendo or slur on the good name of the Colony. These questions, we cannot believe, are asked maliciously by the honourable members who ask them. We are forced therefore to believe that these questioners are mere marionettes dancing vigorously though unconsciously to the wire-pulling of Empire-breakers at Home and abroad. It is time that the resentment against these charges should find expression. The resentment is not confined to unofficial members; it is a resentment which pervades the whole community, and is shared by officials as well. We also would like to see that those who advise the Secretary of State on this and other important questions have an intimate and actual knowledge of the place on which they are advising. Otherwise there is grave danger that they will be talking through their toes. We would like to see some official or unofficial member who has retired from the Colony and knows it well, on this advisory body. We are not afraid of the results of any enquiry that may be made into the social life here, because we believe that Hongkong is a clean city, socially and morally. It is a town of over a million inhabitants, one of the largest ports in the world, a garrison town and a naval station and the abiding place—temporarily or permanently—of people of all sorts and conditions and of every race and tongue; nevertheless we are prepared to say that morally we can stand in favourable comparison with any town of its size in the five continents of the seven seas. I therefore beg to add my support to this resolution.

H.E. the Governor: This motion being the expression of the views of the Unofficial Members, it is out of place for Official Members to express another, except as to whether it should be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the votes of Official Members are confined entirely to that question. The motion was agreed to.

thereon. I cannot too strongly express the extreme resentment of this Colony that its name should have been fouled, unjustly fouled, by the statements which have been made concerning it.

REMARKS ENDORSED.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird: I wish to fully endorse the remarks that have fallen from the senior unofficial member. It would seem that no matter how irresponsible they may be, he or she has only to say something derogatory to Hongkong, and notice is promptly taken of such things without any attempt to find out whether the statements are true or not. I strongly support the suggestion of my colleague that this Colony should be represented on this advisory body by someone who has close knowledge of the facts that exist here, so that in the event of statements being made regarding local conditions that are incorrect they could be promptly contradicted. With these remarks I beg to support the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Kotewall: Sir, I support the resolution, though I should have been glad to see the word "malicious" omitted, for I am inclined to the belief that the action of those whose activities have brought this Colony so unpleasantly and unfairly into the limelight, has been actuated by excessive zeal for their cause rather than by any unworthy motive. I wish, however, to associate myself in this public protest against such action which has undoubtedly tended to create a false impression of conditions in Hongkong.

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SOUTH SEAS FILM.

"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS."

CORONET'S FINE PICTURE.

Ever since it became known locally that a film was coming to the Colony under the title "Where the Pavement Ends" those who have read the volume of short stories published under that name by Mr. John Russell have been wondering which particular tale they might look forward to seeing. They will be interested to know, therefore, that the story chosen is "The Passion Vine," that wonderful piece of South Seas romance which many claim to be the brilliant young writer's finest effort. Whether or not it actually is his finest effort is of course a moot point; but there can be no doubt that it could not have been bettered as the basis for a movie play. The expression "basis" is used because certain concessions have been made to filming requirements—certain incidents which the story mentions in passing, for instance, have been depicted with full realism—but it is refreshing to know that these concessions have been made with the express consent of the author who was himself present during the entire filming. Even more pleasing is to know that Mr. Russell expressed himself as delighted with the picture, specially complimenting the producer, Mr. Rex Ingram, upon the skilful manner in which he has brought out all the bizarre beauty of the setting, and paying glowing tributes to the ability of the two leading players, Miss Alice Terry and Mr. Ramon Novarro. Readers of "Where the Pavement Ends" will not require to be told that Miss Terry takes the part of the missionary's daughter, "committed the sacred cause of respectability in a far land," or that Mr. Novarro fulfils the role of Motauri, "the high chief and a descendant of kings" who was "also a native and a pagan," looking most distractingly like a young woodland god. Needless to add the role of the missionary and that of the brutal Captain Hull Gregson are also very ably done. "Where the Pavement Ends" has been beautifully filmed, and altogether it can be said that the author had every reason to be pleased with the way his story has been brought to the screen.

STAR THEATRE.

WANDERWELL PICTURES.

At the Star Theatre last night, there was a fair show only when, the pictures of the travels of Capt. Wanderwell and his sister, Miss Aloha, were screened. During their long journey they have obtained some exceptional pictures of great events in many parts of the world and by the time the trip is finished, Capt. Wanderwell should be able to boast that he has "snapped" more heads and ex-heads of States than Mr. Isaac Marcossion interviewed. There will be a repeat performance to-night, and those fond of travel pictures and an interesting narrative should avail themselves of the opportunity.

GOLF.

KOWLOON COURSE VOTE.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee after the sitting of the Legislative Council yesterday, a sum of \$6,000 was voted as a grant in aid of the new Golf Course at Kowloon. The sum had already been approved by the Finance Committee.

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CARNIVAL AT JACKPOOL.



Photo by Central News.

Block by Nam Sun.

The famous Lancashire resort was given over to the spirit of fun for several days. King Carnival holding sway with his merry followers. Our photograph shows King Carnival in the procession.

SILVER CRUSADE MATINEE.



Photo by Central News.

Block by Nam Sun.

A feature of the "All Dancers" Matinee which was performed at Daly's Theatre in aid of the Silver Crusade, whose activities are directed to helping all British Charities and Hospitals, was a Butterfly Scene, danced by pupils of Miss Bell Harding. Our photograph was taken during a tableau.

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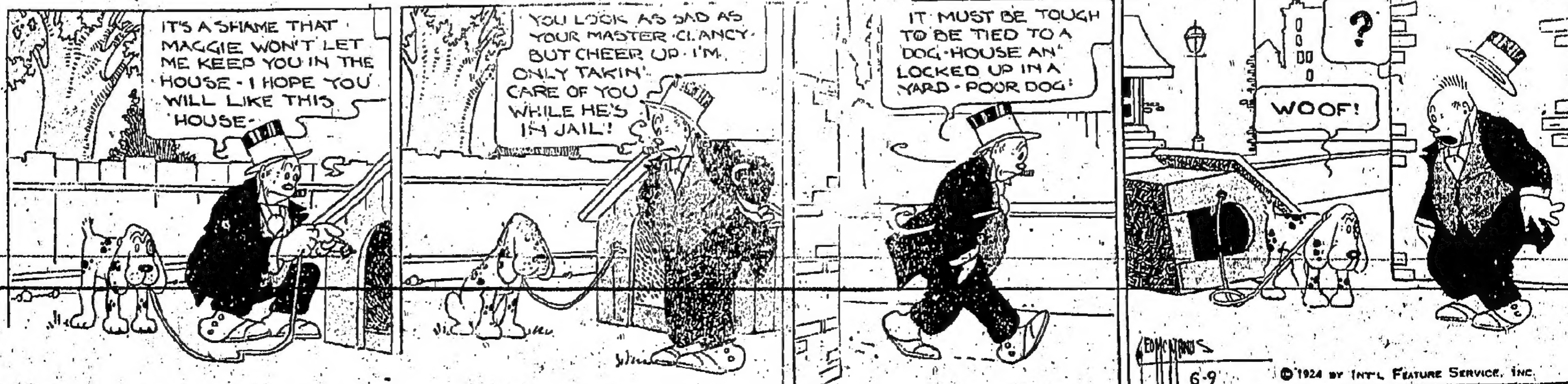
It is a good rule to work
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hours of play are spoiled by
eye discomfort. Nothing
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"ANTIOCHUS" 20th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On MONDAY, 4th August, the G.P.O. and Branch Post Offices will be open as follows:—
G.P.O. Kowloon and Sham Shui Po Branches—8 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Shanghai Branch—8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Wanchai, Kowloon, and Yau Ma Tei Branches—8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
There will be one collection from the pillar boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence on Sunday, and also one delivery of registered correspondence from the G.P.O. at 9 a.m.
There will be one delivery from each of the Branch Post Offices at noon.
T. Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

INWARD MAILS.

From FRIDAY, AUGUST 1
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London 2nd July).....Rexenor
Shanghai SATURDAY, AUGUST 2
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai.....Pres. Taft
SUNDAY, AUGUST 3
Shanghai.....Amazona
EUROPE via Negapatnam (Papers only).....London
3rd July
MONDAY, AUGUST 4
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai.....Pres. Garfield
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5
Manila.....Pres. Jackson
Canada U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai.....Emp. of Australia
THURSDAY, AUGUST 7
EUROPE via Suva (Letters and Papers) London 10th
July and Papeete 2nd July.....Kalyan
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9
U.S.A. Canada, Japan and Shanghai.....Pres. Jefferson

OUTWARD MAILS.

For FRIDAY, AUGUST 1
Samahai and Wuchow.....Timing.....4.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan.....Nagoya.....5 p.m.
Kongmoon.....San Nanyu Ho.....5.30 p.m.
AUSTRALIA and New Zealand via Thursday Island
14th Aug. Papeete 1st Aug. 5 p.m. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2
Fort Bayard.....Line Nam.....8 a.m.
Manila, Sulu, and AUSTRALIA & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island about 16th August—Papeete 5 p.m. Registration 8 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m.
Amoy.....Changshu.....10 a.m.
Java via Batavia.....Tientsin.....10.30 a.m.
Wahaiwei.....Hankow.....10.30 a.m.
Shanghai.....Luchow.....10.30 a.m.
Szechuan.....Mowang.....10.30 a.m.
Wahaiwei.....Hankow.....2 p.m.
Szechuan.....Hankow.....2 p.m.
Rexenor.....London.....5 p.m.
Loosang.....Hankow.....5 p.m.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 3
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Europe, Central & South America, EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria 18th Aug. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.
Salmon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 2nd Sept.—Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.
Manila.....Sulu.....9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa.....9 a.m.
Swatow.....Sulu.....9 a.m.
Swatow.....Sulu.....9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok.....9 a.m.
Hankow, Pakhoi and Haiphong.....9 a.m.
Manila.....Tientsin.....8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow.....Hankow.....10.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta.....Hankow.....10.30 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok.....Kowloon.....1 p.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 7
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria 18th Aug. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow.....Hankow.....10.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta.....Hankow.....10.30 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok.....Kowloon.....1 p.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow.....Hankow.....4 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

NAM PAK HONG MARKETS.

This morning's Nam Pak Hong quotations, basis usual ground terms, were as follows:—
Java sugar, average quality, per picul net.—Futures—No. 24 rough white—August delivery \$10.43, September delivery \$10.33, October delivery \$10.83. Spot—No. 24 rough white \$11.73, No. 24 fine white \$13.10, No. 18 rough brown \$10.86, Java brown \$10.70.
Flour, per sack of 60 lbs.—Sperry's XXX \$3.85, White Greens \$3.15, Nutmeg Orange \$3.10, Kingfisher \$3.10, Maize \$2.92, Big Gun \$3.00, Tiger Shield \$3.05, Globe \$2.95, Old Mill \$3.05, Reindeer \$3.00, Melon \$3.00, White Rose \$2.95, C. & C. \$3.10, Dayton \$3.08, Banana \$3.00, Kwai Tao \$3.05.
Rice, average quality, per picul gross for net.—No. 1 Siam long white \$9.70, No. 1 Saigon long white \$8.80.

RUBBER.

(Rubber's Service)

LONDON, July 31.
The standard of rubber to be exported on the minimum duty from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and the Malay States for the quarter beginning on August 1 has been officially fixed at 55.

TYPHOID.

FOUR MORE CASES.

Two Chinese, one English and one German patient are down with typhoid (enteric), according to yesterday's health returns. One Chinese case of meningitis is also reported.

WEST AFRICA.

WEEKLY DANCES INSTEAD OF FUNERALS.

That indefatigable African traveller, Mr. P. W. H. Migeod, in his new book, "Through Nigeria to Lake Chad" (Heath Crofton, 30s.), gives a most interesting account of the countries which he visited in 1921-22, and of the vast swamp known as Lake Chad. His book is excellently illustrated with good photographs.
Two points of special importance are brought out by him. The first is that West Africa since the war has ceased to be "the white man's grave" and is endurable by women.
The old idea that a man can only stay 12 months or die has joined the many legends of the Coast. Yet in its day it was a fact. I remember well the weekly funeral in the good old days, and the three graves in the cemetery, always ready.
Better houses, better food, and European locations have improved matters. Instead of the weekly funeral is now the weekly dance.
The second point is the rapid desiccation or drying up of this region of Africa. The Sahara is gaining fast on the cultivated land.
The desiccation has indeed been going on from Roman times, and undoubtedly from yet earlier periods. What is fairly sure is that the acceleration has been recently very great. Two dry years do damage that a dozen wet years cannot restore.
The amount of water in the Niger has grown "appreciably less" in recent years than it was. Lake Chad is getting smaller; other lakes have vanished.

Barely two days north of Gaidam there are depressions where salt is now made. Less than 20 years ago they were pleasant lakes and the older inhabitants remember when there were hippopotami in them.
One of the curious characteristics of the great kingdom of Bornu, in which Mr. Migeod spent much of his time, is that there is no rock there, and even stones are almost unknown rarities.

REX INGRAM'S production of John Russell's tale of the South Seas Where The Pavement Ends with RAMON NOVARRO & ALICE TERRY. Beautiful Photography! Gorgeous Settings! TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 at THE CORONET

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LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Ujagoya, (P. & O.) from London, Singapore.—Kowloon Wharf.
Amherst, (On Fat) from Hoihow, Cdo.
Australia, (John Manners) from Singapore.—Kowloon Wharf.
Sunning, (B. & S.) from Shanghai, Amoy.—Bis.
China, (B. & S.) from Bangkok.—Bis.
Nanchang, (B. & S.) from Chefoo, C19.
Reims, (Tel. Wool) from Hoihow, C44.

DEPARTURES.

Eastern, (E. & A.) for Yokohama, Moji.—August 1.
Sunli, (Hank. Koo) for Fort Bayard.—August 1.
Haihong, (Douglas & Co) for Fookchow, Swatow.—August 1.
Benceluch, (Gibb Liv.) for Japan, Shanghai.—August 1.
Nagoya, (P. & O.) for Japan, Shanghai.—August 1.
Macassar Maru, (Nanyo Y. K.) for Moji.—August 1.
Cantara, (Snowman) for Shanghai.—August 1.
Kishu Maru, (O. S. K.) for Saigon.—August 1.

BOMBING IN IRAQ.

DISTURBANCES NIPPED IN THE BUD.

London, July 3.—Questioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Lansbury with regard to casualties in bombing operations in Iraq, Mr. Leach said that air action, however regrettable, had in many cases checked, at an early stage, disturbances which otherwise would have caused great loss of life. He mentioned that tribes recently killed 146 men and 127 women and children during a single raid into Iraq and that all the male prisoners, including boys, were put to death. This kind of raid had been almost entirely stopped by Air Force action. Bombs had been dropped five times in the past five months, and at least two days' warning had been given in all cases, except one, to enable the inhabitants to withdraw. The objectives selected were encampments, or grazing ground in the territory of the offending tribes, the exceptional case being where tribes attacked native police, one police officer and three men being killed.

PATIENT—OXEN.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE CLYDE M.P.S.

Mr. Asquith, at Edinburgh, said a new election could not be very long delayed. The business of the Liberals was to open the eyes of the electorate to the alternatives between which they would have to choose.

It was clear that the Tory Party had not abated a jot of its faith in Protection. The factitious agitation for the retention of the McKenna Duties was really inspired by purely Protectionist ideas. Throughout the debate on the Imperial Preference resolution recently the same spirit was abundantly manifested.

"It is true that we have not yet a working model of what Socialism would be in practice," said Mr. Asquith. "The reason is that though we have a Socialist Government in office we have not a Socialist Government in power. Talk about 'patient oxen'! (Laughter.) 'Who deserve the epithet better than the ardent spirits from the Clyde, who grow and travel, who clank and fret, and yet, in the main, with interludes of protest and platform mutiny when they have a Sunday off, do their team work with the rest?' (Cheers.)

The prediction he made last December, that they could not try the experiment of a Labour Government under safer conditions, was justified. None the less, we had had some foretastes of what a Socialist regime would mean if it had a Parliamentary majority at its back.

The dangers of a trust or combine were not confined to organisations by capitalists. There were Labour combinations to which, in the interests of the community, just as jealous and vigilant a scrutiny ought to be applied.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The Q.P.S. R.M.S. "Esperanza" arrived at Kobe on July 31 at 6 p.m. left Kobe to-day at 5 a.m. and is due at Shanghai on Aug. 3 at 2 p.m.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Cargo arrived per s.s. "Australia" re-embarked and delivered after August 1 will be subject to rent. Agents—John Manners & Co., Ltd.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited the Richmond Royal Horse Show, where they were received by the Marquis of Cambridge (president).